The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H WARREN, EDITOR.

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THE HEROES OF INDUSTRY.

BY G. P. R.

Let others write of those who fought
On many a bloody field—
Of those, whose daring deeds were wrought
With sword, and spear, and shield;
But I will write of heroes bold,
The bravest of the brave,
Who fought for neither fame nor gold—
Who fill an unmarked grave!

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and sterile soil—
Who made the sturdy forest yield
To unremitting toil;
Heroes who did not idly stand,
But dealt such fearful blows
That acres, broad, of worthless land
Now blossom like the rose.

The heroes of the plow and loom,
The anvil and the forge;
The delvers down amid the gloom
Of yonder rocky gorge:
Heroes who built yon lofty tower,
And forged its heavy bell,
Which faithfully proclaims the hour,
And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime
Rich argosies of wealth;
Heroes of thoughts and deeds sublime,
Who spurned what came by stealth;
Who won a guerdon fair and bright,
And left no bloody stain—
No hearth profaned—no deadly blight—
Upon God's wide domain.

These world-wide common workers crave
No laurel wreath of fame—
No monument above their grave;
They toiled but for A NAME
Among the lowly ones who plod
Their weary way along,
With faith and confidence that God
Correcteth every wrong!

BUFFALO, N. Y., June, 1850 —*Scientific Amer.*

"Try It."

Thus Coleridge advises those who are troubled with doubts in reference to religion, no matter how many and bewildering they may be. Read the Gospels. Look at the life of Jesus. As you read, you will believe. As you look, you will admire and love. And believing in Christ and loving Christ is salvation.

You are desirous to accomplish the whole course at one stride. That is contrary to nature, and to that highest and sublimest order of nature—grace. Take the first step. That is so much gained at least; and having taken that, you will be all the more likely and all the more ready to take the next, and so on till you take the last, even that which crosses the threshold of glory, and the golden gates close behind you, and you find yourself *within* that happy abode whence "they shall go no more out."

"Walk on," says the generous and holy Leighton, "in the way of God's commands, though it be with weak and tottering steps. 'Nay, but,' you say, 'I cannot, I can but creep.' Well, then, *even creep*, so you are only *in* that path and *going forward* in it. Creeping will bring you strength to walk, and finally to run, yes, to mount up with wings as an eagle."

We have not given his remark in form but in substance. Many long years ago it met our eye in one of the fainting and reeling turns of our own spiritual life. It gave us strength May it do the same for you!

Arago says, in his Autobiography, that his master in mathematics was a word or two of advice which he found in the binding of one of his text-books. Puzzled and discouraged by the difficulties he met with in his early studies, he was almost ready to give over the present. Some words which he found on the waste leaf used to stiffen the cover of his paper-bound text-book, caught his eye and interested him. "Impelled," he says, "by an indefinable curiosity, I dampened the cover of the book and carefully unrolled the leaf to see what was on the other side. It proved to be a short letter from D'Alembert to a young person disheartened like myself by the difficulties of mathematical study, and who had written to him for counsel. 'Go on, sir, go on,' was the counsel which D'Alembert gave him. 'The difficulties you meet will resolve themselves as you advance. Proceed, and light will dawn and shine with increasing clearness on your path.'"

"That maxim," says Arago, "was my greatest master in mathematics."

Following out those simple words, "*Go on, sir, go on,*" made him the first astronomical mathematician of his age. What Christians it would make of us! What heroes of faith, what sages in holy wisdom, should we become just by acting out that maxim, *Go on, go on!*

☞ "Then shall we know him if we *follow on* to know the Lord: his going forth is prepared as the morning." If the world should refuse to open its eye to the day, because it does not begin with noon instead of the first faint struggles of twilight with the dominion of darkness, it would lose the day altogether. So with the soul which does not admit with humble and thankful gladness the first flush of the spiritual dawn, the first beams of that "true light which lighteth every man who cometh into the world." It remains in perpetual night—a night which passes at last into the blackness of darkness. But admitting and rejoicing in these morning rays, we enter on that "path of the just which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Francke, it is said, was so full of doubts and misgivings when he began to pray, that he could only say, "Oh, God, if thou art, reveal thyself to me." Yet that faith, so weak at first, grew by praying and trusting, and those verifications which God never fails to give to his own promises, to such a heroic strength as few examples in the history of the Church have equaled. The Orphan House at Halle and many other noble Christian works attest to this day the power of those maxims, "*Try it!*" "*Go on, go on!*"—when they are transferred from the sphere of nature to that of faith.

Such is the grace and kindness of our Heavenly Father that he takes our weak beginnings, and putting into them the certainty of his own immutable purpose and the strength of his omnipotent grace, he bestows on them the fullness of heavenly blessing. He even, "discerning our thought" of penitence and return "afar off," comes toward the returning soul, longing to embrace his wandering but now sorrowful child. "Thou *meetest* him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness, those that remember thee in thy ways." The prodigal said, "I will arise and go to my father,"—and "*while he was yet a great way off*, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him, and said, "This my son was dead and is alive again."

Only *try it*. Oh, *taste* and see that the Lord is good. The first "taste" will tempt you to deeper draughts. The first *trial* will, by the grace of God, encourage you to further efforts, and final perseverance.

Try it. The very *experiment* is attended with more true enjoyment than the highest worldly *success*. Search the Scriptures. Ask for the Holy Spirit to open your heart to their light and power. Confess your sins, your darkness, lethargies, averseness. Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. Sit at the feet of Jesus and hear his words.

If there were only one chance in ten thousand of success, the *trial* would be the wisest putting forth of time and effort you have ever made. But since the mouth of the Lord hath said, *Every one that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth*—the success is as completely certain as it is blessed and glorious.—*Independent.*

Kossuth.

"Kossuth, with as many Hungarians as he can collect, starts to-day for Genoa, where General Klapka and others await him. Various are the surmises among English journalists as to the conditions existing between the Allies and the ex-Governor of Hungary. The facts are these: Before the outbreak of the war, Kossuth and Klapka, making up their old differences, agreed to act in concert for the benefit of their common country, and the latter on his return from Turkey, proceeded to Paris, where he had frequent interviews with Prince Napoleon, and thence to Turin, where he was was received with open arms by Count Cavour, and also presented to the King. After sundry propositions and refusals, on one side or the other, Kossuth at last offered to proceed to Genoa, and there issue a proclamation to the Hungarians calling on them to desert the Austrian army *en masse*, he to organize the deserters into a corps and become its military chief.

"When the number should reach 15,000 or 20,000, he demanded that with a small division of French troops, under a French flag, he should be authorized to cross the Adriatic and the Austrian provinces into Hungary, and there promote insurrection. The only objection made to this proposition was the displeasure of England at the double attack on Austria, and Kossuth was urged to make a tour through the Provinces, bending all his influence with the English people in the direction of non-intervention whatever turn the war may take. This course he has been pursuing with great energy for some weeks, commencing in London, and concluding with Glasgow. Meanwhile, he issued an anonymous proclamation to the Hungarian troops, and now he has gone to Genoa to complete his share of the bargain."

Mr. Sumner on the War in Europe.

In a private letter addressed to the editor of the Worcester *Spy* by Charles Sumner, and dated at Paris, May 31st, he says of his health:

At last I feel happy in health, which, if not entirely assured, yet is such as to allow me to walk naturally, unconsciously and without pain, unless when I strike into my old gait, which, you may remember, was always the fastest of the fast. I hope I have not lost this so that I cannot get it back again. One must have been for three years an invalid, to know the happiness in my new-found strength.

Mr. Sumner speaks as follows of the present war in Italy:

This is a great historic moment. There has been nothing like it since 1815. Many here think that no good can come to Italy from the Emperor Napoleon. I am not of that opinion, although I join in the distrust which prevails with regard to him. But the hour seems to have struck when Italy is to be free, and he is an instrument by which it is to be accomplished. At Turin, where I passed several days, all were confident of the result. They expect the Austrians to be driven out of Italy this summer.

Suppression of the Sunday Liquor Traffic in New York City.

Every good man will rejoice in the success of the movement for the abatement of one of the most odious and demoralizing forms of iniquity known in this metropolis. It was hoping against hope, almost, when six months ago the Sabbath Committee set themselves to this reform. Many of our best citizens deemed the enterprise chimerical. A power that had controlled everything for years was deemed impregnable—whatever might be the demands of law, or the dictates of public safety. But the result has vindicated the sagacity of those who planned the campaign, and it has remarkably illustrated the wisdom and efficiency of their several measures. And the Press and the Police have earned new claims to public confidence by their course on this question. The unity of views and the earnestness of tone on the part of the daily journals have arrested the attention of the community, and stimulated the zeal of the authorities; while every police captain and patrolman felt conscious that public sentiment was setting in a direction accordant with his duty and his interest: for all knew that their contest with crime and disorder was doubly severe so long as the grand cause of crime was unchecked.

Last Sabbath the first general demonstration was made on the liquor dealers. The patrolmen were instructed to warn them on Saturday and Sunday morning that they must close up, or be reported for violation of the law. In most of the wards the work was thoroughly done; and with highly satisfactory results. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the shops closed at once: those resisting being complained of, with the certainty of prosecution. More or less of *back-door* selling was done, but attention will be paid to those who thus evade the laws.

The moral influence was so palpable as to have arrested the attention of the entire daily Press. Police justices, for the most part, found their occupation gone. There were few arrests for drunkenness; much less crime than usual, and unprecedented order generally—an earnest, we trust, of a new era in our municipal history.

The friends of morals and religion may well take heart, in view of this new order of things: the more, that the early accession of Superintendent Pillsbury gives promise of permanent efficiency to this and other measures for restoring the ascendancy of the law.—*Evangelist.*

THE SUNDAY LAW.—This great metropolis enjoyed a rarity again yesterday, in the shape of a quiet day, which of course was attributable to the exertions of the police in forcing the liquor-dealers to close their establishments. Throughout the city the saloons, groceries, etc., where liquor is retailed, were generally closed; but the proprietors of the large German gardens seemed to have determined on a resistance to the requirements of the law, and bid defiance to the police. The Captains of police have not acted decisively in such cases, preferring rather to await the incoming of General Superintendent Pillsbury on the 1st of July, when it is expected a general order will be issued to strictly enforce the law; when, perhaps, some of our Teutonic citizens may be taught a severe lesson.

Several of the members of the organization known as the "Sabbatharian Committee," visited some of the lower wards, and appeared to be much pleased with the operations of yesterday.

At the next meeting of the Police Commissioners a remonstrance will be presented from a number of liquor-dealers, praying for a less vigorous application of the Sunday law.—*Cour. & Enq., Monday.*

Utilizing Small Things.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American Gazette* alludes to the saving of what is called "waste" at the Altoona machine-shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad as follows:—"Waste is cotton shreds and rags used for cleaning locomotives and other machinery. It soon becomes saturated with oil and dirt, and in that condition is useless. This article, seeming like a small item, adds, nevertheless, some eight thousand dollars to the expense account of the road. Some ingenious Yankee proposed washing this waste by steam, using soda or some other cleansing compound, afterwards drying it in a centrifugal drying machine. It was tried and proved that, by renewing, this item of expense can be reducing at least one-half. The degree of attention paid to these minutiæ in detail, will, at any time, upon so extensive an undertaking, make the difference between a dividend or non-dividend-paying road."

It is surprising to what an extent seemingly useless articles are utilized in the manufacturing arts. We will present a few examples to illustrate this point:

The prussiate of potash is made in large quantities in Cincinnati, from hoofs, horns and other refuse of slaughtered grunters.

Cow hair taken from the hides in tanneries is employed for making plastering mortar to give it a sort of fibrous quality.

Saw-dust is daily sold in our streets for sprinkling the floors of markets: it is also used for packing ice for shipment.

The rags of worn-out shirting, calico dresses, and the waste of cotton factories are employed to make the paper upon which these lines are printed.

Old ropes are converted into fine note paper, and the waste paper itself which is picked up in the gutters of our streets is again re-converted into broad, white sheets, and thus does duty in revolving stages.

The parings of skins and hides and the ears of cows, calves and sheep are carefully collected and converted into Peter Cooper's famous glue, made out at "Old Bushwick."

The finer qualities of gelatine are made from ivory raspings—the bones and tendons of animals.

Bones converted into charcoal, by roasting in retorts, are afterwards employed for purifying the white sugar with which we sweeten our coffee, &c.

The ammonia obtained from the distillation of coal, in making gas, is employed for saturating orchil and cudbear in making the beautiful lilac colors that are dyed on silk and fine woolen goods.

Carbonic acid obtained in the distillation of coal-tar is employed, with other acids, to produce beautiful yellow colors on silk and wool.

The shavings of cedar wood used in making pencils are distilled to obtain the otto of cedar wood.

Brass filings and old brass kettles are remelted and employed to make the brass work of printing-presses and pumps.

Old copper scraps are used in the construction of splendid bronze chandeliers for illuminating our churches and the mansions of the wealthy.

Old horse-shoe nails are employed to make the famous steel and twist barrels of fowling-pieces.

Coal-tar is burned and made into lampblack, used for printers' ink, common black paint and blacking for shoes, &c.

The cast-off gauze dresses of Parisian *belles* are purchased for a mere song and sent to the West India Islands, where they perform a second duty in decorating the sable daughters of the tropics.

Oyster shells are burned in kilns and afterwards used in making cements, their base being pure lime.—*Scientific American.*

How Victoria's Daughter Manages Her Household.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows: The reserve maintained at the royal palace has given rise to various rumors, which have caused much delight to the good people here. The heroine of the incidents I refer to is Princess Victoria. You must know that on State occasions there is comparatively little ceremony observed here, while the every-day life of the royal family seems to be regulated more strictly on the principle of etiquette than that of Queen Victoria.

A Prussian Princess, for instance, is not allowed by her Mistress of the Robes to take up a chair, and, after having carried it through the whole breadth of the room, to put it down in another corner. It was while committing such an act that Princess Victoria was lately caught by Countess Perponcher. The venerable lady remonstrated, with a considerable degree of official earnestness. "I'll tell you what," replied, nothing daunted, the royal heroine of this story—"I'll tell you what, my dear countess, you are probably aware of the fact of my mother being the Queen of England!" The Countess bowed in assent. "Well," resumed the bold Princess, "then I must reveal to you another fact. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland has not once, but very often, so far forgotten herself as to take up a chair. I speak from personal observation, I can assure you. Nay, if I am not greatly deceived, I noticed one day my mother carrying a chair in each hand, in order to set them for her children. Do you really think that my dignity forbids anything which is frequently done by the Queen of England?" The Countess bowed again and retired, perhaps not without a little astonishment at the biographical information she had heard.

However, she knew her office, and resolved to prove not less staunch to her duties than the Princess to her principles. A scene similar to the one narrated recently happened, when Countess Perponcher, on entering one of the remote chambers, took the Princess by surprise, while busily engaged in the homely occupation of arranging and stowing away a quantity of linen. But all the objections the Countess could urge were again beaten back by another equally unanswerable argument taken from the every-day life of the mistress of Windsor Castle.

After having gained these two important victories, Princess Victoria, true to the auspicious omen of her name, carried the war into the enemy's camp. The chambermaids, whose proper business it is to clean the rooms, discharge the duties of their position in silk dresses. The daughter of the richest sovereign in the world decided to put a stop to this extravagance. One fine morning she had all the female servants summoned to her presence, and delivered what may be considered a highly successful maiden speech. She began by telling them the expense of their dresses must evidently exceed the rate of their wages. She added that as their wages were not to be raised, it would be very fortunate for them if they were allowed to assume cotton articles of clothing. "In order to prevent every misunderstanding," the Princess continued, "I shall not only permit, but order you to do so. You must know there ought always to be a difference in the dress of mistress and servant. Don't think that I want to hurt your feelings; you will understand my intention at once, if I tell you that —— ——," and now came the same unanswerable argument from the Court of St. James. She told them briefly that at that Court people in their position performed their duties in cotton, and that she liked to be ruled by her mother's practice.

TRIALS OF EDITING.—We were once greatly amused at the relation of a case by the late John L. Waller. He, with his own characteristic humor, gave the facts as follows:

A plain brother was very anxious to write for *The Western Recorder*—the paper of which at the time Dr. Waller had charge—had often expressed his desire, without much encouragement from the Doctor—but was finally told to write, and the article should appear. He wrote, but, said the Doctor, "SUCH A MESS!" But, supposing that one effort would satisfy his correspondent, he put the article in shape, gave it a point, thought, and connection, and next week the brother saw it under his signature. He came to the editor under a glow of delight, and said, "Why, brother Waller, I did not know I could write so well! I MUST WRITE AGAIN."—*Index.*

New Dangers of War.

An English paper has the following wise suggestions:

It seems hard to say how armies are in future to be manœuvred. As guns are now manufactured and handled, they must literally sweep the field of every thing living. With such rifles and cannon as we now use, the Great Napoleon could have been picked off the Observatory at Waterloo or the tobacco-mill at Leipsic, as surely as Nelson was shot down on the quarter-deck of the Victory. There is a famous painting of Louis XIV. standing on the bank of the Rhine, with the Marshal of the day imploring His Majesty to remove his sacred person from a scene of such danger, and even threatening to terminate the battle by a retreat unless his prayer is attended to. There is no longer room, however, for any such affecting scenes. To enter the field at all is to stand at the cannon's mouth, and none will go there except at the stern command of duty.

These considerations ought to have some weight with the Imperial and Royal personages whose military ardor is thought to count for something at this moment in the tremendous balance of war and peace. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia are both something more than holiday soldiers, and the inclination of the Emperor of the French to studies of war is well known. But the life of a sovereign concerns more than himself. Kings cannot afford, at the present day, to be killed off like Charles XII., or Richard Cœur-de-Lion. However brave they may be, or however disposed to the science of arms, they can be but amateurs in the field of battle, and for such indulgence there is no longer any fair scope. On lives like theirs may hang not only dynasties, but constitutions too.

An inquiry will naturally suggest itself, after all these reflections, as to the probable end of such marvellous progress in the terrible arts of destruction. If war is to become year by year more dreadful, more deadly, and more expensive, what will be the practical effect upon society? We trust it may be this—that it will be less and less readily undertaken. When war is almost certain ruin to both sides, both sides, we may hope, will pause before they accept such an issue. The Enfield rifle, as we have seen both in the Crimea and in India, can change the very face of a battle; but the Enfield rifle is a mere pop-gun compared with the elaborate weapons which are now introduced to the world.

In the American frigates a single gun worked by half a dozen seamen will throw to a distance of two or three miles a shot equal in weight to an entire broadside of such cannon as were used by Duncan and Jervis. Armstrong's guns are expected to carry nearly twice that distance, and rifles have been produced which will send bullets through a target at 1000 yards with a rapidity of succession like that of hail-stones on a sky-light. How any ship or battalion is to stand against such projectiles it is a puzzle to conceive. But, if war can be thus made to extinguish war, it will be a true blessing, though realized by a strange process.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.—The Russian government has issued a circular to all its representatives at foreign courts, explaining the views of Russia respecting the political situation of Europe, more especially as regards the attitude of Germany. This circular is signed by Gortschakoff, and concludes thus:

Our desire, like that of the majority of the great Powers, is now to *localize* the war, because it arose out of local circumstances, and because it is the only means of accelerating the return of peace. The line followed by some States of the Germanic Confederation tends, on the contrary, to *generalize* the struggle, by giving it a character and proportions which go beyond all human foresight, and which, under any circumstances, would lead to increased devastation, and would cause torrents of blood to be shed. We can the less understand this tendency as, independently of the guarantees offered to Germany by the positive declarations of the French Government, accepted by the great Powers, and the very force of circumstances, the German States thereby deviate from the fundamental basis which unites them. * * * Should, consequently, the Confederation take hostile measures towards France on conjectural data, and against which it has obtained more than one guarantee, it would have falsified the object of its institution, and disowned the spirit of treaties upon which its existence rests. * * * Whatever may be the issue of the present complications, the Emperor, our august master, perfectly free in his action, will only be inspired by the interests of his country and the dignity of his crown in the determinations which His Majesty will be called upon to take.

College Endowments.

Those who think it an easy matter to endow a college, and that it can be done in a few years, may have their eyes opened by a fact in the history of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, one of the oldest and most prosperous colleges in the United States. The Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, one of its alumni, recently deceased, left a legacy to the College estimated by some to be worth seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The *Journal of Commerce*, whose principal editor lives in New Haven, and may, therefore, be presumed to know something of the internal condition of the College, in stating the facts in reference to Mr Ellsworth's legacy, adds this comment:

"This legacy is most opportune for Yale College, and will at once relieve it from the pecuniary embarrassment under which it may be said to have labored from its very foundation. While most other colleges have been the favored recipients of liberal donations from time to time, Yale has been compelled to struggle for its own support, even to the extent that its President and some of its Professors, if we mistake not, have annually remitted their salaries in whole or in part, to the general fund. This liberality of Mr. Ellsworth will not only secure it from all future embarrassment, but will enable it to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and maintain the high standing to which it aspires, as one of the oldest literary institutions of the country."

Since the above was written we have seen a statement, going the rounds of the papers, that Mr. Ellsworth's heirs intend to contest the will, on the ground that, at the time it was made, he was incapable of making a will. If the President and Professors of Yale College are compelled annually to remit a part of their salaries, is it to be wondered at that the officers of our new institutions in the West and Southwest have to undergo similar sacrifices?

Possibly the statement of the *Journal of Commerce* may throw some light on the origin of an anecdote, which we once heard of Dr. Day, who was for so many years President of Yale. When he resigned the Presidency, as the story goes, the Trustees appointed a committee to wait upon him and ask his advice as to the choice of a successor. They entered his room, and the chairman inquired what the Doctor considered *the first and most important requisite* to be sought for in the President of a college. After reflecting a few moments, he replied, "Financial ability." They were taken by surprise at his answer, and asked what he considered *the second qualification*. After studying again for some moments, he replied, "Financial ability." Then they asked for the third qualification. After reflection, he again replied, "Financial ability." Next he mentioned piety, then common sense and tact in government, and lastly learning. The whole story may be apocryphal for aught that we know. But whether it be so or not, and whether the President of a college be the person who should manage its finances or not, one thing is certain, money is as necessary to building up a college as it is in war, or anything else; and rich men ought to remember this fact not only whilst they live, but also when they come to die and dispose of their estates.—*Presbyterian Herald.*

Nations that Rejected the Reformation.

Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Poland—the offer of the Reformation was made everywhere; and it is curious to see what has become of the nations that would not hear it. In all countries there were some that accepted; but in many there were not enough, and the rest, slowly or swiftly, with fatal, difficult industry, contrived to burn them out. Austria was once full of Protestants; but the hide-bound Flemish-Spanish Kaiser element presiding over it for two centuries, kept saying: "No; we, with our dull, obstinate Cimburgis underlip and lazy eyes, with our ponderous Austrian depth of habituality and indolence of intellect, we prefer steady darkness to uncertain new light;" and all men may see where Austria now is. Spain still more; poor Spain going about, at this time, making its pronunciamentos; all the factious attorneys in its little towns assembling to *pronounce* virtually this: "The old is a lie, then? Good heavens! after we so long tried hard, harder than any other nation, to think it a truth; and if it be not rights of man, red republic and progress of the species, we know not what now to believe or do, and are as a people stumbling on steep places in the darkness of midnight!" They refused truth when she came, and now truth knows nothing of them. All stars and heavenly light have become veiled to such men. They must now follow terrestrial *ignes fatui*, and think them stars. This is the doom passed upon them.

Italy, too, had its Protestants—but Italy killed them—managed to extinguish Protestantism. Italy put up silently with practical lies of all kinds, and shrugging its shoulders, preferred going into dilettantism and the fine arts. The Italians, instead of the sacred service of fact and performance, did music, painting, and the like, till even that has become impossible for them; and no noble nation—sunk from virtue to vertu—ever offered such a spectacle before. He that will prefer dilettantism in this world for his outfit shall have it, but all the gods will depart from him, and manful veracity, earnestness of purpose, devout depth of soul, shall no more be his. He can, if he likes, sing for hire, and probably that is the real goal for him. But the sharpest-cut example is France, to which we constantly return for illustration. France, with its keen intellect, saw the truth, and saw the falsity, in those Protestant times, and with its ardor of generous impulse, was prone enough to adopt the former. France was within a hair's breadth of becoming actually Protestant. But France saw good reason to massacre Protestantism, and end it in the night of St. Bartholomew, 1572. The celestial apparition of Heaven's chancery, so we may speak, the genius of fact and veracity, accordingly withdrew—was staved off, got kept away, for two hundred years. But the writ of summons had been served; Heaven's messenger could not stay away forever. No, he returned duly, with accounts run up on compound interest to the actual hour, in 1792; and then, at last, there had to be a Protestantism; and we know of what kind that was.—*Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great.*

HUMBOLDT'S LIBRARY.—Mr. Wright, American Embassador at the Court of Berlin, has offered 30,000 thalers for the library left by Alexander Von Humboldt. It is not probable that, under the pressure of the present times, he will meet with many, if any, competitors in Prussia or Germany. The inheritor of these library treasures is the late valet of the deceased philosopher, who, from the nature of his circumstances, cannot be expected to wait any length of time for the realization of the bequest. Thus it is probable that the tools and implements, so to speak, of the greatest mind-workman of modern Europe, will be removed to the United States.

What more plausible offering can be laid upon the altar of a [illegible] than the first love of a pure, earnest and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in eight corner lots and fourteen three-story houses?

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1859.

Traveling Agent.—Mr. R. H. Cady, is our authorised agent to solicit and receive subscriptions for this paper. We bespeak for him a ready welcome wherever he may go.

DELAWARE AND GEORGIA.

Some of the interior papers are beginning to call the San Francisco Press to an account for the criminal silence respecting the Lottery frauds carried on in this city, by men who represent themselves as agents of swindling institutions in Delaware and Georgia. We are glad the charge cannot hold against *all* our city papers. Religious journals will of course be found opposed to them, but every public journal from the least to the greatest, *ought* to be; and why it is that *all* are not thus directly antagonistic to these frauds, it is not difficult to see. We regret that in an evil hour the "ads" were taken in. Our enterprising contemporaries can afford to live without them just as well as the *Bulletin*, and what a reserve of moral power besides would they hold ready for every emergency. As guardians of public interests, as well as public morals, they ought always to maintain that relation to themselves and the public, which would leave them free to do their duty. To preserve, in its virtue, the sacred trust of *the public good*, which they have pledged and committed themselves to maintain, ought to be their glory and highest ambition.

Lottery gambling is a species of public demoralization, which ought not to escape the severest censure from the press. We yet hope that one and all will respond to the duty which already has been too long postponed. The remonstrances against the Bulkhead scheme is yet fresh in our memory; how they broke it down, crushed it; but what was the bulkhead question in comparison with the lotteries of "Delaware" and "Georgia"? The whole State is beginning to feel the accursed effects of these imported (some say home made) swindles; but, with rare exception, no protest as yet from the press—not a word against this heartless, malicious, and premeditated outrage against the toil, the bread, the morals and happiness of our people.

With what invective and wrath, would an indignant press flame out against the horrors of Faro, Monte, *et id omne genus*; but what solemn silence, over the consummate knaveries of Delaware and Georgia. What clamor would peal up to heaven, if on Montgomery street, venders advertised licentious, obscene and infamous literature; but what of those great sheets that cover the whole front of the lottery office, to publish the stupendous frauds, which directly and indirectly involve the ruin of thousands! Mum. Oh! "consistency thou art a jewel."

It will not do to say that men go into the lottery dens with their eyes wide open—they know the risk and must look out for themselves. So they go to the gamblers bank; so they go to the dens of Jackson street; so they go to the corner of the putrid book and picture vender; so they go almost to every crime which lands them in the felon's cell. But it is the duty of all whom it concerns to abate those public evils into which men run to their destruction. And it is because these, tempt so many to hopeless misery and degradation that the duty becomes the more imperative. It is for this reason the law has closed the saloons of '49 and '50, cleaned out the purlieus of Jackson street, contrabanded the literature of the bawd. We hope to see the present interpretation of the law against lotteries reversed, and all engaged in the nefarious business become at once obnoxious to our laws as they are now, to all the moral feelings of an intelligent and enlightened community.

THE CHURCH AND DIVORCES.

By our last exchanges, we learn, that the General Association of Connecticut, which held its annual meeting in Norwich, June 21st, passed the following preamble and resolution on the subject of Divorces. The report was drawn up by a Committee, of which President Woolsey of Yale College was Chairman.

Whereas, In the present state of our laws respecting divorce, it may happen that the law of the State conflicts with the law of Christ and of the New Testament;

Therefore, We, the General Association of Connecticut, declare that, in our view, a minister of the gospel cannot properly content himself with the civil warrant for his solemnization of marriage, but should, previous to that act, satisfy himself that the antecedents of the parties do not make the union inconsistent with positive Divine statutes and common morality.

We not only approve the action but most heartily rejoice, that the Church is beginning to utter plain emphatic remonstrances against laws which are in direct conflict with the law of the New Testament, the known and expressed mandate of the Great Head of the Church.

We were not aware that in Connecticut, a State noted for intelligence, morality and religion, [illegible] above every other State in the Union, [illegible] any occasion for church protest against laws granting divorces, or that the evil which in our State and many of the western States has grown into alarming licentiousness, [illegible] known there. The moral effect of the voice and action of Connecticut will be felt throughout the Union.

It will be [illegible]. The [illegible] of the Divorce law, is no new thing in California, but [illegible] of the Church. In an age like this when so much is crowded into the present and the great rush is for "things to come at large," it is easy to forget the past; and though years ago, the remonstrances of the Church uttered against prevailing evils were positive and full, still, if in our generation, these evils assume proportion and power of a far more fearful character than in any past time, the Church owes it as a duty to the present generation, to give line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, by new deliverances, by repitition of official declaration and remonstrances, and so teach and uphold forever the law of Christ.

The General Association of California, at its meeting in October, 1858, held in this city, after a free discussion of the subject, adopted a report from which we extract as follows. The Committee say:

We find that on two occasions our Saviour judged it right to answer specifically questions asked in a captious and insidious way, and on one of these occasions he re-affirmed a great principle already authoritatively announced by him in regard to our present subject, viz: that the only justifying ground of divorce is conjugal infidelity. We therefore find ourselves shut up to the conclusion that the divorce law of this State ought to be brought into conformity with this great principle.

After dwelling on the present, and comparing it with the past, how, then as now, California was a reproach and a bye word, they add:

For these reasons it is, in the judgment of your Committee, desirable that this Association, and every member of it, should use their whole influence with the people under their care, towards bringing this Divorce Law into nearer conformity with the law of the Bible.

It has been discussed also in other ecclesiastical bodies, and we hope soon, to be able to record that a united remonstrance has been uttered by the different religious denominations in the State. The moral effect of such a thing would be all but irresistable. It would cast such a curse and shame upon the iniquitous custom, which few, who have any feeling for their own self-respect and the esteem of others, would have the boldness to disregard. It would involve those who enter into such relations, in a degradation, which none but the reckless would care to risk, and prove disastrous to that social rank, which to many is of so great importance.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Rev. W. F. Clark, appointed by the Colonial Missionary Society (Cong'l), England, to labor in British Columbia, arrived last week in the Orizaba, and left on Monday in the steamship Northerner for Victoria. He and his family were well. We learn also that a colleague, under appointment by the same Board, is on his way, and will soon join him in that new and important field.

Rev. Dr. Burrows, Presbyterian, O. S., late of Philadelphia, arrived on the Sonora last week, and expects to locate himself permanently in this State. The Doctor is a writer of some note, and as a preacher is destined to be felt for good.

Rev. Bishop Baker, of the M. E. Church, arrived last week in company with Dr. Burrows as fellow passenger. The Bishop will remain till after the annual conference of the M. E. Church. He left Monday for Oregon.

Rev. W. L. Jones, of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, we are happy to learn has received that welcome and support from the people of his new charge, that he has requested the A. H. M. Society to transfer his California commission to another. We hope the Board will not delay in filling the vacancy.

Rev. H. Scott sailed last Saturday on the Columbia for Humboldt Bay, and will labor for the present at Uniontown.

Rev. W. H. Hill, Rector of Grace Church, Sacramento, preached a farewell sermon last Sabbath evening to a large congregation. Mr. Hill takes his departure to-morrow for the East, and goes as a delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. Thrall, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church of this city, goes also as delegate to the same ecclesiastical convention.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT SEMINARY, BENECIA.

The annual examination of this Young Ladies Seminary, under the care of the *Sisters*, took place last week. It lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, including several performances by the young ladies on the piano. The questions were remarkable for their suggestive character, to which, the classes replied, not one by one in regular rotation, but in unison. The accuracy and extraordinary precision—we mean as to accent and time—of these choral responses, was only equalled by rehearsals in music. As might be expected, this charming mode of examining classes elicited the warm and hearty admiration of pleased and delighted parents. This pleasure, however, was surpassed in the distribution of prizes. Every scholar won more or less—some took eleven. What a wonderful seminary! And yet it is not to be wondered at, when scholarship is sure to be so amply rewarded, and every one must necessarily be a scholar, for none but such, can pass the ordeal of an examination so faultless and splendid.

Arrival of the Great Book Man.—The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. A. Roman, will be glad to hear of his arrival.—He will soon be prepared to sell them a larger and better stock of books than he has ever before offered in California, [illegible]. When he is [illegible].

Young Men's Christian Association.—The sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held next Monday evening in Calvary Church. Rev. Mr. Cheney will address the meeting.

BEHAVING WELL.

The Sacramento *Bee* gives a very gratifying account of the manner in which the Monumentals of this city deported themselves on their recent visit to the Capital. The occasion of the visit was the escorting of a fire engine, which had just arrived from the East, for the use of the Young America fire company of Sacramento. Having delivered the engine safely, the Monumentals were made the guests of the "Young America's," and partook of a sumptuous dinner at the St. George. One hundred and ninety sat down to dinner, and, according to the *Bee*, the wine "did not disappear in those vast quantities usual upon such hilarious occasions." "Every thing was conducted with the utmost order, not a man of them all, so far as we observed, was a pin the worse for liquor, and humor prevailed." The reason assigned for this remarkable and most gratifying feature of this fireman's meeting, is, that so many of them were Dashaways. The good effects of this association are multiplying every day. So far it has been a bona fide reform movement. The very men who a few months ago did not so much as dream, that firemen could congregate without spreeing and rioting, now take pride in keeping themselves sober. The firemen of San Francisco and Sacramento, if not of California, will soon be the model men of their class, not only in the Union but the world.

When the Monumentals returned to this city, the Howards gave them a reception. This is the company that little more than six months ago thought that they could not acquit themselves honorably towards their guests unless they got and kept them "gloriously drunk." Instead of this the reverse is now true. The Howards not only keep themselves sober, but are the greatest workers in trying to help others do the same. This is gentlemanly and honorable. We record it with pleasure, and point to it with pride, that instead of acting like rowdies, our firemen are behaving well not only at the brakes, but at their social reunions as well.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY TRACT SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting was held Monday evening, July 25th, at the Washington st. Baptist Church. Interesting reports were presented from several districts, and particularly by Rev. Joseph Rowell, Seaman's Missionary, with striking illustrations of the usefulness of Tracts distributed by a converted sailor, a Jew; showing also the want and need of colporteur labors among the floating population along the water front of our city, and also giving some evidence of the usefulness of Tracts at the United States Marine Hospital.

Advices from the late Secretary, L. P. Fisher, was read, who had arrived in New York, and had an interview with the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, who have very liberally cancelled the debt of our city association—about $500—and also donated $500 of Tracts and bound volumes in addition, as offered for the $1000 remitted to the parent society by L. P. Fisher, who advises the shipment of two boxes of Tracts and bound volumes via. the Isthmus *free*, by the liberality of the Steamship and Panama Railroad Companies, and also advises from the Depository, New York, of the shipment of seven cases, per Jennie W. Paine, via. the Horn, so that the supply of Tracts and bound volumes will be, from the receipt of these shipments, kept up in future. This will be encouraging to our city distributors and the friends of the Depository effort, and our sister associations in Placerville and Columbia.

The following extract from the letter of the Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society, O. Eastman, shows the friendly feeling of the Society: "We are much pleased to receive your remittance of $1000, which has been acknowledged, and you may be assured that we shall ever be glad to respond to your calls for aid, especially with such unquestioned evidence that you are doing all you can to help yourselves and to promote the cause."

A committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the Anniversary, some Sunday evening in August.

A vote of thanks to the American Tract Society for their very liberal donation was unanimously adopted.

A Member.

HORACE GREELEY.

This distinguished and veteran editor, arrived in Placerville last Saturday afternoon. He was met a few miles from the city by an escort of citizens, and enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Placerville. He addressed a large crowd that night. Monday, he was met at Folsom by a committee of reception from Sacramento. Here he was honored as the guest of the city, and as everybody expected, made a public speech. The next day he left for Nevada, and we are informed, will keep on traveling, and visiting as rapidly as possible the different points of interest in the State.

Every body reads the *Tribune*; it is therefore no great wonder if its readers manifest great curiosity, and make considerable stir to see the "Autocrat" of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sabbath School Anniversary.—The Tenth Anniversary meeting of the Sabbath School connected with the First Congregational Church will be held in the church on next Sabbath, 7th inst., at 11 A. M. The Sabbath School will occupy the galleries of the church. A sermon by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, singing by the children, and other appropriate services will make this an occasion of more than unusual interest. The public are invited to attend.

Ladies' Festival.—A festival for the benefit of the German Church, on Broadway, will be given by the ladies of this city next Tuesday evening at Musical Hall. As this festival has been twice postponed to accommodate others, we hope all who were thus accommodated will remember the favor by being present Tuesday evening. Tickets one dollar.

Sabbath School Books.—We take this method of informing those who have applied to us about Sabbath School books, that Messrs. Allen & Spier, of the Union bookstore, 148 Clay street, have recently received a large assortment of them, and will furnish them to schools at low rates. They have a full lot of the American S. S. Union publications,

NEXT SABBATH AT FOREST HILL.

It is with mingled pain and mortification that we see in the papers that, Hon. M. S. Latham is to address the people at Forest Hill, Placer County, next Sabbath evening. The appointment is not in the original programme, but it has been found necessary to make this arrangement, so as not to disappoint his fellow citizens at Forest Hill. We hope Mr. Latham will not be the first one to prostitute the Sabbath to the purposes of a political mass meeting during this campaign. We have hailed with unmingled satisfaction, during the political campaign of last year, and so far of this, the outward respect which has been shown to the Sabbath, by the candidates of the different parties. We have not stopped to question whether it was out of a regard for the Sabbath itself, or whether it was owing to a proper respect for the convictions and feelings of their constituents; we were willing to give them credit, and let motives alone—we took the deed for the will. It seemed at least an evidence of growing regard for the Sabbath, either on the part of the people or the politicians, and of improvement in our morals as a State. It is not yet too late to recall that Sabbath breaking appointment. We hope, for the good name of the State, Mr. Latham will not set aside all fear of God, and all regard for the esteem of those who have conscientious convictions, and a deep sense of moral obligation in a matter like this, as well as votes to give for Governor, as to deliberately trample upon the Sabbath, for no other object under the sun than to induce men to elect him to the highest office in their gift.

There are six days and six nights in every week in which politicians and candidates for office may do their canvassing—time enough, we judge, for any amount of electioneering, without taking the day set apart for sacred rest. If office cannot be got by a week of six days and six nights hard labor, we think it very doubtful whether it can be got at all, or worth the getting.

STOCKTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

Among the most interesting features of the State at the present time, among the most encouraging indications that people have come here to live, to make homes for themselves and their children, are the efforts that are put forth in behalf of education. No one who is interested in this cause, and who has travelled over any considerable portion of the State, or visited many of the cities or larger villages, can fail to notice that great efforts have already been made to establish schools, and that every-where there is an increasing interest in their support and improvement. The necessity which has compelled parents, for years past, to send their children to the Atlantic States to receive their education, is now partly or wholly supplied. If the advantages of some of the institutions already established in this country were generally known, I think but few parents would wish to send their children to other places.

While stopping, for a day or two, in Stockton, a short time since, I visited the Female Seminary, under the charge of Dr. Collins. I had not heard of the Institution until an hour before I visited it, and was surprised to find it enjoying so many advantages and affording so many privileges for the education of young ladies. Dr. Collins is a graduate of one of the first New England colleges, and has been successfully engaged in teaching at the South and in California. Mrs. Collins is also an experienced and accomplished teacher, and in this profession is connected with the school.

The branches of education usually pursued in similar institutions at the East are attended to here. The recitations were conducted in a manner that showed that the teachers fully understood the subjects considered, and knew how to interest their pupils in them. Every effort seemed to be made to secure punctuality, promptness, and a thorough knowledge of all the branches pursued. In the school-room there was perfect order, yet none seemed held by external restraints, but by a desire to comply with the wishes of the teachers, and to secure for themselves the greatest improvement. In the family everything seemed pleasant; no pains are spared to afford those connected with it a happy and cheerful home, and this they all seemed to enjoy.

The Institution has been established for a little more than a year, and during that time there have been more than seventy pupils connected with it. It is situated on the borders of the city, not far from the Asylum. The building is of brick, beautifully designed, and containing a large and pleasant school-room, together with convenient recitation and music rooms. It also contains spacious and and pleasant rooms for boarding scholars, sufficient to accommodate twenty-five or thirty. The grounds around the building have been tastefully arranged, and are ornamented with shrubbery and shade trees, some of native growth. The location is one of the healthiest and most desirable in the place, being so situated that the prevailing breeze carries away whatever unpleasant vapor arises from the sloughs. The prospect from the building is delightful, embracing a wide extent of territory, diversified by water, plain, hill and grove. Parents desirous of sending their daughters away to school, and who wish to place them where they will enjoy the privileges of a pleasant home, and where every effort will be made to secure their moral and intellectual improvement, should visit this Institution.

W.

MAGAZINES.

Hutching's California Magazine for August. This is quite an interesting number. The cuts and engravings in the inside are excellent and make one all the more sick of the daub on the cover. We hope Hutchings will soon give us something better than those two pine trees stuck in the mud. If the cut represents any place in California, it is just where men ought to go to commit suicide.

California Culturist.—The neat and even poetical appearance of the outside of this monthly is in good keeping with the substantial editorials and well selected matters of the inside. From its past, we must judge of its future. It will succeed, for our people both need it and prize it.

The Scientific American.—This truly valuable journal has just entered upon its fifteenth volume, enlarged and improved. To mechanics, inventors, millwrights, and manufacturers it is indispensable. The scholar and the professional man must have it in order to keep up an accurate knowledge of the progress of the times. Editors cannot be without it. Published weekly by Munn & Co., New York, for two dollars a year.

NOTES ON DR. SCOTT'S "BIBLE AND POLITICS."

BY REV. DR. ANDERSON.

Some additional remarks in relation to the Dr.'s majority and minority theory of conscience, ought to have been made in the last number. At the risk of some repetition, let us refer to it here. Page 108, we read, "Why, as our laws do not know anything of the conscience of majorities or minorities, but to protect it, I should say, ignore the subject altogether. But then you say the majority conscience is violated, I answer majorities have no right by law to put forth such claims for conscience." Now, it has been proved that our laws do know something more of conscience than simply to protect it; they can grant or can refuse its claim. When the conscientious convictions of a minority of citizens are expressed in the form of a vote for a Sabbath law, the State will refuse that claim, because a majority has expressed its wish in opposition. And when the "Mohammedan and the worshippers of the Great Lama," plead the claims of claims of conscience for the removal of Christianity, our government not only has the right, but is bound to resist the claim; bound by the Constitution itself to do so, because it cannot throw off its Christianity and reduce its citizens to Mohammedans and Asiatic Tartars. The conscience of the majority must govern, and that of the minority must yield, for I humbly submit that conscience has a good deal to do with every vote which an intelligent, upright citizen casts. But on this theory, when a minority of Mohammedans or infidels say, you must throw away your Christianity, the "majority has no right to put forth claims of conscience" against it! i. e. the majority of the citizens of a Christian government has no right to say we will continue to be a Christian government!

Let us look again at the application of this monstrous principle to the case in debate. For more than half a century, the American people, according to the convictions of conscience, quietly enjoyed their laws for the protection of the Holy Sabbath from desecration, quietly enjoyed the use of God's Holy Word in their schools. At the expiration of this time, some two or three millions of Romanists and Rationalists, who have immigrated to the country, say to the twenty or twenty-five millions of American people, our conscience demands the removal of the Bible from your schools, for we do not believe in it, and the removal of all restrictions from the Sabbath, for we have been accustomed to use it as a day of sports; and we are gravely told that against this insolent demand, these millions of Americans have no right to put forth their claims of conscience! But the Dr. will say, I plead that the government has nothing to do with the claims of conscience of either party, "ignore the subject altogether." Observe, however, that for half a century the majority were in the quiet possession *of this right of conscience*, and he now demands us to ignore this right of the majority and *grant* the alleged right of the minority. Turn it over which way you will, and you will find here, *two distinct, and opposing claims of conscience*, the one demanding the removal of the Bible and the Sabbath, the other asking that they may remain. When, then, you have removed the Bible and the Sabbath, you have granted just what the Romanist conscience asked, and all it asked, and you have refused just what the American people asked, and all they asked. And this is the "equal, perfect, absolute, religious freedom" of our Tractate! To the Romanist it most certainly is perfect, absolute freedom, but to the Protestant American it is perfect, absolute, religious slavery. It is idle to say, let the State ignore the subject; it cannot ignore it, does not ignore it. And the Dr.'s theory is simply that of a minority governing the majority. Turn it which way you will and it is that, nothing but that. In the case before us, when applied to the State it means, let Christianity withdraw, and let Paganism take its place; when applied to the church it means, let Protestantism stand aside, and let Romanism take its place.

As said before, this minority-conscience theory is no new one to those who, for the last twenty years, have observed the Popish crusade against the American schools. Bishops Hughes, of New York, Purcell, of Cincinnati, and O'Conner, of Pittsburgh, have presented it under a wonderful variety of forms. The last named Bishop, some years since, wrote a series of letters on the sufferings of Romanists by reason of what he called, "*the tyranny of local majorities.*" He expressed himself satisfied with the State's appropriation of public monies for the support of schools, provided religious societies could have the control of the schools, but complained grievously of the "popular majority," which, by refusing to consent to the proviso, injured the conscience of the minority. Dr. Jacobus, of the Western Theological Seminary, replied in four letters, addressed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, which were issued by the *Presbyterian Board of Publication.* An extract from one of these very able letters will conclude what I have to say on this subject. "It is boldly avowed that *their religion* is offended. This we can understand only when we consider that it is a *political religion.* Nothing religious is here imposed by the State. The Bible is used where the popular majority calls for it, and this accommodating plan does not satisfy, because that "tyrannical majority" has the control, and not an ecclesiastical power. What then can we do? Will not our Legislature say, we cannot help you? If your religion is such that it cannot conform to our free institutions there is no redress, we shall not legislate against you; we cannot legislate for you. If your *conscience is offended by submitting to majorities*, we cannot help it. Conscience is indeed sacred; but we cannot respect even conscience so much as to regard it where it is false, or to give up the free principles bought with our fathers' blood, for any such asserted grievance. It may be a grievance that the Bible insinuates itself into all our public institutions, not by statute, but by the free choice of the people. But you must submit. We believe that universal education and a free Bible, are the highest security under God, of our republican principles."

My sole object in these numbers has been to show that Dr. Scott's Tractate is of no possible authority on the great subject whereof it treats. The able argument of Mr. Haight, together with the authorities which I have been able to cite, have secured this object. The Tractate was written to prove that the State knows no religion, no Bible—that hence, it has no power to legislate in relation to the Sabbath, or to appoint a chaplain to pray in its Legislative assemblies, or to place the Bible in schools. It is, moreover, alleged that the English Bible is a sectarian book—that the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church does not warrant its members, or ecclesiastical courts to press its use in the State schools, and it is virtually admitted that the conscience of a majority must yield its Bible and Sabbath to the alleged rights of conscience of an anti-Christian minority.

On each and all of these points, the Tractate has been proved to be wrong. Wrong in asserting, against all authority, that Christianity is no part of the common law of the State. Wrong in asserting that it has no power to legislate in this behalf. Wrong in asserting that the English Bible is a sectarian book. Wrong in its interpretation of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, and wrong in relation to the rights of conscience. Of necessary consequence it can be of no authority on the question at issue. It must also be apparent to all, that the influence and tendency of the book are most unhappy. The citizen is here informed that the State and Christianity are wholly separated. The Christian is told that the Bible, which he has been taught to regard as the word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice, is a sectarian book, which is properly classed with articles of Synods and Confessions of Faith. The hands of Romanists, and the enemies of the Bible and Sabbath, are strengthened. Such ought not to be the tendency of a book written by a Protestant divine. A work from the pen of such a man, ought to have a hopeful, useful future before it. It is not so with this Tractate. Although the Bible and Christianity are among its prominent themes, it will never be reprinted by a Christian press. The friends of the Bible will never look to it for arguments. The advocates of the Sabbath will not turn to its pages for help. The Church of Christ, when struggling against the encroachments of Popery, will not quote from its teachings. Nor will the Christian Statesman, when contending for the God-ordained principles of government, appeal to it as authority. On the contrary, its authority and future belong to those who are opposed to Sabbath laws, and to the use of God's word in the schools. The principles it maintains may for the time prevail, but in the end will not triumph. Jehovah will be known and honored as the Supreme Ruler of States. He will reign King of Nations as He now does of Saints. His command, "Search the Scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life," will be heard and obeyed by all; no laws of men will interpose to prevent obedience to that command; and these Scriptures will be found in the hand of every man, they will be on the desks of every school-room in the land, for He will not allow His people to compromise at the expense of His glory.

With Dr. Scott, I have no personal controversy. The matters first discussed in my printed sermons, then in his Tractate, and now in these notes, are not of a personal or private nature; had they been, these articles of mine would never have appeared. Had I not believed that the honor of the church of which I am a member, the interests of the whole church of Christ, and the well-being of the State were all involved, never would I have turned aside to examine the subject. The cause, which these numbers are intended to advocate, I most sincerely believe to be the cause of God, and most confidently commit the issue to Him.

STATE NEWS.

Stage Upset.—As the Nevada stage was descending Penn Valley hill, on its way to Marysville, on Friday last, the brake gave way, precipitating the stage on the horses. They took fright and ran violently down hill. The stage upset during the descent, breaking off the top, and severely injuring the driver. There were only three persons on board at the time, who fortunately escaped with only a few bruises.

Sad Accident.—On the 18th ult., Wm. Lewis Henry, aged three years, a son of Mr. Joseph Henry, who resides at the head of Carneros Creek, about five miles from Napa City, fell from the fourth stair of a doorstep and broke his spine. He only lived about ten minutes.

New Jail.—The erection of the new jail at Napa City has been commenced. The work is to be completed under the contract of the builders by the 1st of December next.

Crops at Honey Lake.—The Red Bluff *Beacon* says that the beautiful fields of luxuriant wheat, corn, &c., and farms well fenced, with which the valley is dotted over, speak well for the industry of its inhabitants, and are unmistakeable proofs of the excellent quality of the soil. Crops of every description promise an abundant yield.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Martin was killed in the Eureka claims at North San Juan, last week, by the caving of a bank. A man was killed in nearly the same spot by a cave four months since.

Wm. H. Rhodes (Caxton), will deliver the address at the Fair in Marysville, which will begin on the 20th of August.

Low Water.—Even the smaller sized steamers find it difficult to navigate the upper Sacramento River at the present low stage of water. In order to make successful trips, it is necessary to divide the freight, a barge in tow behind carrying the greater proportion of it.

Free Bridge Movement.—A meeting has been held in Yuba City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a free bridge across Feather River, between Yuba City and Marysville, in accordance with the act passed by the last Legislature. It was decided to erect the bridge; several gentlemen were appointed a committee to receive funds for that purpose.

New Church at Angel's.—Last week, says the *Independent*, the citizens of Angel's held a meeting for the purpose of selecting a site and devising means for the erection of a Protestant church.

San Mateo.—Redwood City is going ahead, according to the San Mateo *Gazette*. The merchants of that place are putting up brick stores, the court house is being improved, and wooden buildings are in course of erection. The rancheros and others are also about starting a Market Fair, and Farmers and Stockgrowers' Association.

Mint Statistics.—During the week ending July 30th, 13,257 ounces of gold bullion, worth about $250,000, were deposited in the Mint; 5,046 ounces of foreign coin were purchased, and $240,000 were coined in double eagles.

The Stockton *Republican* states that Dr. J. Staples, Esq., upon the Mokelumne, lost no less than 1,100 apple and other fruit trees, by a recent flood.

The grain crops throughout Klamath county are said to be very light this year.

Accidental Death.—A man named Thomas Donegan, a native of Ireland, was accidentally killed in San Leandro on the 20th, by falling from a bridge on to the stones, some forty feet below.

Ice.—Last Saturday night, ice formed in La Porte, Sierra county, to the thickness of an eighth of an inch.

Miner Killed.—A miner, named Patrick Kelly, was killed at the Wilcox claim on Musquito Creek, on the 18th inst., by the caving of the bank.

Injured.—A miner named George Vest, was severely injured on Tuesday, while at work in a shaft in the Dowser claim, by the bucket falling upon him.

For the Pacific.

A TRIP TO THE GEYSERS.

No. 2.

The Geysers which I have endeavored to describe in my previous article, are situated in the high mountains north of the Petaluma and Napa Valleys and east of the Russian River Valley. They are a little more than a hundred miles from this city, about fifty-five miles from Petaluma, thirty-six from Napa White Sulphur Springs, and fifty-four from Napa city. In reaching them it is necessary to ascend probably four thousand feet above tide water to pass the highest mountain range, and then there is a descent of perhaps one thousand feet into the canon where they are found. The actual expense of a visit to these wonders of nature from this city, allowing one day there, is not much more than thirty dollars. The mountain ride for the last fourteen miles from the end of the stage route, though somewhat fatiguing, is yet delightful and affords many views of scenery that are extremely beautiful.

We spent two nights and one day at the Geysers and would have been glad of more time there, but were obliged to shorten our stay in order to reach home before the Sabbath. As the stage which runs to Napa from Healdsburg via Ray's leaves the last named place at about 8 o'clock A. M., in order to intercept it, we were obliged to be in our saddles on our return at 4 o'clock in the morning. This at first seemed very inconvenient and undesirable, but we shall never regret or forget that early ride among the mountains and the sunrise view and sight of the Geysers which we gained from the top of the ridge after we left the hotel.

The amount of vapor that ascends early in the morning from the boiling fountains, is much greater than in any other part of the day, or perhaps I should say, that from the state of the atmosphere then, it is more distinctly visible and makes a more striking impression. When we took our departure the principal or "Steamboat" Geyser was sending up a beautiful column of steam to the height of thirty or forty feet, while the smaller fountains contributed their lesser volumes at various other points. We were told that the winter is the best season to see these remarkable natural curiosities to the best advantage, for two reasons; first, there is more water and more action then; and secondly, the temperature of the air makes the vapor appear more dense. Mr. Levey, who keeps the hotel and has long been familiar with the scenes of this locality, informed us that he had seen such a bank of steam arising from these fountains, as totally to shut out the view from the hotel, of the mountain of a thousand feet altitude at the foot of which they are situated.

Mounting our horses soon after daylight, we commenced toiling up the steep ascent from the canon, and as we wound our way gradually upward, following the narrow bridle trail, we were favored with several fine views of the Geysers in the depths below us, and it was with regret that at last, after a ride of three miles, we passed the summit and bid adieu to the scene. But most glorious of all was the sunrise in the mountains on that memorable morning. I have seen the god of day rise from his ocean bed and gradually diffuse his beams over the mountains, hills and valleys of New England, as I stood on Mount Washington, the highest peak of the White Hills of New Hampshire, the sublimest scene I ever witnessed, and although this did not equal that, yet it was a nearer approach to it than I ever expected to behold. In some respects, there was a striking similarity between the two scenes.

Instead, however, of seeing the sun emerge slowly from the ocean as in the view from the White Hills, we this morning saw him gradually redden the sky above a lofty mountain range and then burst in all his splendor directly over the highest peak, casting a beautiful glow upon other points and gradually illuminating the depths of the valleys all around us, until at last and after a considerable time had elapsed, lighting up the whole landscape with his rays. The beauty of the scene is indescribable as from the elevated ridge just wide enough for a trail, along which we wound our way, we looked off upon the vast jumble of peaks on every hand tipped with the golden sunbeams, and down into the sombre gorges between, still in the shadow, and far off in the west upon the magnificent Russian river valley covered with a dense fog, which gave it the appearance of a beautiful lake whose waters were rolling in billows, with here and there islands scattered over its surface. It was interesting to watch the course of the shadows as they gradually ran down the mountain side as the sun advanced in his course, and disappeared as he finally penetrated the depths of the valleys with his beams.

The view to which I have alluded of the Russian river valley, was a complete optical illusion, nor could we for a long time divest ourselves of the idea that we beheld a beautiful lake spread out before us. This valley is, indeed, what Rev. Dr. Bushnell describes as a "land lake," shut in by lofty mountains, with here and there isolated hills in its bosom rising above the general level. These last lifted their tops above the fog at the time of which I am speaking, like islands, while the mountains which form the sides of the valley appeared like the shores of an inland sea. Never was there a more beautiful lake view than this, and if Windermere, so celebrated by the poets, or any locality in England, Scotland or Switzerland, or any other land, surpasses the scene which we beheld, then it is beyond my power to conceive of its picturesque beauty.—For an hour or more we rode along the mountain ridge with a clear, bright sky above us, while below us in the valley not a glimpse of the sun could be gained through the dense fog that hung over it.

At length, after a ride of nearly four hours, we came in sight of Ray's just as the stage from Healdsburg drove up, which was to convey us to Napa. Dismounting hastily and giving our *fast nags* into the care of a "Digger," who plays the part of hostler at this celebrated station, we were soon seated in the carriage and whirling along behind a fine four horse team, *en route* for the White Sulphur Springs. Crossing Russian river again, we entered a deep canon through which the passage is effected by a very narrow road into Knight's Valley, and thence along under the shadow of the lofty Mount St Helena, into Napa Valley. At 2 o'clock we reached the White Sulphur Springs, where we decided to remain until the next morning. Here we enjoyed again the luxury of a tepid sulphur bath and spent the afternoon and evening in viewing the scenery and wandering about the neighborhood.

This is a delightful locality for a watering place, in the midst of what may be called a spur or branch of the celebrated Napa Valley. High bluffs rise on each side enclosing a fertile vale, and forming a most romantic and secluded spot. The Springs gush out at the bottom of the hill on the eastern side, and their waters are said to be beneficial to persons laboring under certain diseases. It is a pity that the splendid hotel erected here was destroyed by fire, as it would have been a favorite place of resort for the citizens of San Francisco and other places in the State. It was melancholy to look on the ruins of what was so recently one of the finest hotels in the land. The walks and rides in the vicinity of the Springs are delightful, and there is ample opportunity for hunting and trout fishing in the neighborhood.

The next morning after we reached here, in default of the arrival of the Napa stage, we took a horse and buggy and started a little before six o'clock for a drive of eighteen miles to reach the boat for San Francisco which was to leave the landing at a little after eight. We had a fine opportunity thus to see the far-famed Napa Valley, and I must testify that its beauty and fertility have not been and cannot well be exaggerated. I thought I had seen the counterpart of the original Paradise in the San Jose Valley, and what was near perfection in those of Petaluma and Russian river, but Napa exceeds them all. It was one continuous wheat field yellow with the ripened crop, with single trees or occasional clumps of evergreen oaks scattered over its surface, and high hills enclosing it on either side. Through the centre ran the road smooth and level as a house floor the whole distance and hard as if macadamized. The trees were more graceful than any of the species I had seen before, many of them having long pendant branches which made them resemble that pride of New England the weeping elm. I am glad the people have the good sense and taste to let them stand. They are more ornamental to their valley than any thing man could devise.

On reaching Napa city we learned that on account of low tide the boat for San Francisco was lying some three or four miles down the creek. Taking a hasty look at the town, we hurried on and were just in time to reach the Guadalupe before her departure, and were soon steaming down towards the bay. We landed for a few moments at Mare Island, where we saw the United States Government works. We also stopped to take on freight at Vallejo, a beautiful and thriving town on the main land opposite Mare Island, and then doubling the south end of the latter we put out into San Pablo Bay and at five o'clock we were at the wharf in this city, after an absence of a little more than four days.

Thus we have seen another of the many wonders of California. We are told on every hand that though so recent has been our arrival we yet have become more familiar with the celebrities of the region than nine tenths of the oldest settlers in the State. Well, this was one great object for which we came here, and we do not mean to pass by any thing that deserves our attention.

But I promised to say something of the discovery as well as of the cause of the Geysers which I have just visited. On these points, however, I have room for only brief remarks. The first white man that is known to have looked upon these wonders is William B. Elliott, "a mighty hunter," now residing near the head of Clear Lake. He discovered them while hunting in 1847, and he conducted to them the man who acted as guide to Prof. Shepherd, now of Yale College, when he visited them in 1851.—The latter was the first to give a scientific account of them, which he did in Silliman's Journal for September 1851. In that article I believe he claims to have *discovered* them, but in this he is mistaken. He was the first scientific man that examined them.

And now as to the cause of the phenomena which are witnessed here; is it volcanic agency or is it a chemical process that is going on in the bowels of the earth? Undoubtedly the latter, for there are no indications of the former, such as rumblings, or convulsions, or emissions of fire, or smoke, or lava. There is here unquestionably a vast natural chemical laboratory where the fierce heat is generated and which produces the action that is witnessed. It so happens that here are collected just the necessary ingredients and their commingling produces the apparent results. How strange and unprecedented a fact! Where else can such a laboratory be found?

In viewing the scene that is here witnessed many questions arise. Has this wonderful process always been going on? If not, what first put it in operation? When did it begin, and how long will it continue? Will not the materials at length, and at no distant day, become exhausted, and then the very existence of these Geysers be doubted and the descriptions of them be regarded as mere myths?

One thing appears clear to me on examining the locality, viz: That there is a large space where the same action that is now seen in other spots has been going on, but has now ceased, apparently for want of ingredients to keep up the process. For a considerable distance up the canon there are empty basins like those where the present fountains exist, and the whole surface appears to have been under the influence of intense heat and other disintegrating causes. In a few places steam is still seen to issue from the earth, but elsewhere all is still in this immediate neighborhood.

Prof. Shepherd in describing the scene as it appeared to him at the first view from the top of the mountain, says: "It was with difficulty we could persuade ourselves we were not looking down upon some manufacturing city, until by a tortuous descent we arrived at the spot where at once the secrets of the inner world opened upon our astonished senses. In the space of half a mile square we discovered from one to two hundred openings, through which the steam issued with violence, sending up columns of dense vapor to the height of 150 to 200 feet.—The roar of the largest tubes could be heard for a mile or more and the sharp hissing of the smaller ones is still ringing in my ears." From this, I am convinced there was greater action and over a more extended surface when he saw the Geysers in 1851, than when I saw them. This may be only a temporary difference, but I am inclined to think the laboratory is working up its materials and will by and by cease to operate. But in this I may be mistaken. Prof. S. says, "The metamorphic action going on is at this moment effecting important changes in the structure and conformation of the rocky strata. It is not stationary, but apparently moving slowly eastward [westward I should say,] in the Pluton Valley."

"On the north bank of the Pluton," continues Prof. S., "springs almost innumerable break out, which are of various qualities and temperatures, from icy coldness up to the boiling point. You may here find sulphur water precisely like the celebrated white sulphur of Green Briar county, Va., except in its icy coldness. Also red, blue and even black sulphur water both cold and hot. Also, pure limpid hot water, without any sulphur or chlorine salts, calcareous hot waters, magnesia, chalybeate, &c., almost in endless variety. Where the heated sulphuretted hydrogen gas is evolved, *water appears to be suddenly formed*, beautiful crystals of sulphur deposited, (not sublimed as by fire,) and more or less sulphuric acid generated. * * * The rocks around are rapidly dissolving under the powerful metamorphic action going on. Porphyry and jasper are transformed into a kind of potter's clay.—Pseudotrappean and magnesian rocks are consumed much like wood in a slow fire. Granite is rendered so soft that you may crush it between your fingers and cut it as easily as bread unbaked. Feldspar is partly converted into alum. Boulders and fragments brought down the ravine are cemented into a firm conglomerate. Wood is silicified or changed to lignite or brown coal. Other fragments appear midway between petrifaction and carbonization." And he further suggests that pure carbon might, under such circumstances, crystalize and form the diamond. A green tree inserted in one of the springs in 36 hours so changed that its species could not be recognized.

The professor also speaks of the wonderful stimulus afforded to vegetation by the heat, and to the fact that wild animals used to frequent the place in winter for the sake of enjoying a comfortable bed upon the warm earth. The keeper of the hotel told me, that in former years he had seen grizzlies there.

Such are the Geysers of California, quite unlike those of Iceland, but by no means less interesting. I have been reading Lord Dufferin's account of the Icelandic wonders, and had I room I would make some extracts from his lively pages for the sake of comparison, but I cannot. What will be my next excursion I cannot now say, but if I have not wearied you with my prolixity, you may hear from me again from some other quarter of this wonderful region.

J. C. H.

"KEROSENE," OR COAL OIL.—The light produced by this oil, is as clear as gas, and as bright and strong as that of six ordinary candles. It is certainly cheaper than any other light in use, besides being perfectly safe from explosion, like camphene or burning fluid, and leaves no dirty spot, like common oil, on furniture or clothing. It is fast coming into use, and the wonder is that it has not been introduced here sooner. The lamp and oil we purchased of Bragg & Co., work to our perfect satisfaction. We find that all they say of the superior qualities of *Kerosine* is true, and we therefore do not hesitate to recommend it. A friend, recently from the East, says he has used it for a year or more, and he has found nothing to compare with it. He says also that much of the coal oil manufactured is poor and will not burn—but *Kerosine* is a first rate article. We were surprised at the difference in Eastern and California prices, but even at $2,50 a gallon here, it is 300 per cent. cheaper than sperm. It is bound to be the "light for the million."

MINING ITEMS.

QUARTZ MINING AT VALLECITO.—The gold-bearing quartz vein discovered some time ago at Vallecito, still continues, we learn, to yield richly. No machinery has yet been erected whereby to facilitate the speedy separation of the gold from the rock—nothing but the slow process of hammering it out by hand.

About two miles above Vallecito, on the Columbia road, several companies are tunneling into the hills. Messrs. Hart & Co. are reported to have averaged $12 per day to each man employed ever since they commenced work. Messrs. Parker & Co. are also tunneling, and have struck a very fair prospect. B. E. Brown and others, have commenced a tunnel, are fifty feet into the hill, having satisfied themselves of the safety of investing their means and labor in the undertaking, by obtaining sufficiently encouraging prospects to justify them in proceeding.

QUARTZ DISCOVERY.—Mr. James Palache, formerly from Murphy's, has just discovered rich quartz at Robinson's Ferry, on the Stanislaus. Specimens of rock left at this office, from the vein, are very rich, being lined with gold. The rock resembles the best specimens obtained at Winters' mill, in Angel's.—*Ex.*

A miner at work on Coyote Creek, near Vallecito, took out of his sluices last week a lump of gold mixed with quartz. After separating, there were *forty ounces* of pure gold.

RICH MINING.—A correspondent writing from Lancha Plana to the San Andreas *Independent*, says that miners are taking out of Pompey's Hill (a mining locality near that place) from $5 to $10 per day to the hand.

FREMONT'S QUARTZ OPERATIONS.—The Mariposa *Gazette* says that Col. Fremont is now running his mills on the Merced, and is deriving a profitable yield. He is constantly adding improvements, and will shortly commence the erection of a new mill, with ample water power for a number more.

Shores & Co. have taken from their quartz cla in Quartz Valley, Siskiyou County, between five and six thousand dollars during the past four weeks.

SECRET DIGGINGS.—The Buckeye Co., at this place, cleaned up, last week, by the picking of two men for three days, $1,200. This is about the last work of the season.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—D. Van Vrankin and John Haas, who were at work in the Reading Co.'s claims, Whisky Diggings, were injured, on Monday last, by the accidental discharge of a blast. While they were tamping or making other preparations to get the blast ready, it went off, burning the two men very severely.

MARRIED.

In Ryegate, Vt., on Tuesday morning, July 21st, by the Rev. James M. Dickson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Jarvis Jewett, of San Francisco, to Miss Kate M Beattie, of Ryegate.

In this city, July 29th, by Rev. Samuel H. Willey, Mr. John O. Hanscom, of this city, to Miss M. A. Jenkins, of Portsmouth, N. H.

In the Church of the Advent, July 23d, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., Mr. Christopher Nelson to Mrs. Mary Pritchard, both of this city.

In this city, August 2d, by the same, Mr. L. R. Townsend, Esq., to Miss Emma H. Joice.

In this city, July 31st, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Peter Nolan to Miss Mary Mack.

At Petaluma, July 30th, by Rev. J. H. Brodt, Michael Nolan to Miss Mary Robinson.

At the Tehama House, in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. T. E. Ellsworth to Miss Jane Frink.

At Iowa Hill, Placer county, July 28th, Dr. Urban G. Mease to Jane Thompson.

In this city, Wm. Tullis to Mary Holt.

At Smith's Flat, El Dorado county, John S. Grosley to Emma A. Taft.

DIED.

In this city, July 29th, Andrew J. Taylor, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 25 years and 6 months.

In this city, July 29th, Heinrich Ernst Hermann Thyarks, son of Henry and Adeline Thyarks, aged 14 months.

In this city, July 30th, Richard G. Killaly, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

In this city, July 29th, Geo. Henry Frothingham, a native of Boston, Mass., aged 34 years.

In this city, July 29th, Capt Charles Shields, of San Mateo, aged 50 years.

In Sacramento, July 29th, Dr. Henry Burbeck May, formerly of Boston and San Francisco, aged 42 years.

In Sacramento, July 28th, George Kaiser, aged 48 years and 4 months, a native of Germany.

In Sacramento July 28th, Capt. Alexander McGee, aged 50 years, a native of Ohio.

At Virginia, Placer county, July 21st, Mary A., wife of Dr. J. L. Findley, aged 49 years.

At Harrington's Ranch, Sacramento county, July 28th, Thomas, son of Thomas and Margaret Harrigan, aged 16 months and 18 days.

In Sacramento, Friday, July 29th, Lillie, infant daughter of Nathan L. and Charlotte A. Drew, of the disease of the throat, aged 2 years 1 month and 11 days.

The death of this lovely, innocent child has thrown a gloom in the household, in which she had so sweetly lived and moved like a blessed ray of Heaven's own light. But

"E'er sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came, and with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there."

Boston papers are requested to copy, also Me., N. H., Conn., Ill., and Wisconsin papers.

MAN KILLED.—A man who had requested a ride with a teamster, fell from the wagon, when near Pence's Ranch, Mesilla Valley, and was killed by the wheel passing over him.

BERNE, Friday, June 17.—A telegram received from Coire announces that a numerous Austrian corps coming from Stakois has arrived at Grostolt, in the Valtelline, and advanced towards Sinano.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name.

E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by **PARK & WHITE**, Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT
The Only Reliable and Safe Route.
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
J. L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE,..................Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Friday, August 5th, 1859,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
AUGUST 5th,
And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
e16 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

HALE'S PATENT KEROSENE OR COAL OIL BURNER,

Will give the light of six candles at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.

Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them, as a cheaper and better light is obtained in the Kerosene Oil.

☞ The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let them burn it at our expense any reasonable length of time, after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.

BRAGG & CO.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
SAN FRANCISCO..............No. 200 Washington street.
SACRAMENTO..............No. 104 J street.
aug4 3m.

$2000 PER YEAR! HONORABLE BUSINESS! Agents wanted, local or travelling, in every Town and County in the Union, to engage in the sale of New Articles, (Patent,) of utility, beauty and novelty, demanded in every family, office, store and manufactory, affording large profits and quick sale. No humbug, or medicine, and no bonus for patent right. Books of description, terms, references and notices mailed on application, with three cent stamp, to

WILBUR, SMITH & CO.,
jy21 2m 36 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOBACCO CHEWERS!

SANFORD'S HEALTH RESTORING LOZENGES, bring the Stomach back to its healthy state, from derangements caused by long and excessive use, and removes forever all desire for

TOBACCO.

☞ Try them, as hundreds have, and be benefitted! Sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of 50 cents for small packages, or $1 for large do.

SANFORD'S CORN PLASTERS,

A sure eradicator, without pain of Corn, Bunions, or other excrescences. Sent on receipt of $1.

A liberal discount to Druggists or Dealers.

Address DR. S. J. SANFORD,
jy21 1m Box 24 P. O., or 24 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COME ON BOYS, COME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 CLAY STREET, 176
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF the latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS,
CRAVATS, NECK TIES

And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we would call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals [some new [and desirable patterns of]

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE
142 & 144 Broadway, New York.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 Clay street, San Francisco.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
REV. HENRY DURANT, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
WILLIAM KIMBALL ROWELL, A. M.
FRANKLIN WARNER.
WARREN HOLT.
JOSE MANUEL Y'BAINEZ.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

The grounds are ample, embracing an area of several acres, beautifully shaded by lofty oaks, and furnished with a gymnasium.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each: the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

Boarding.

Students from abroad, unless they shall reside in the families of particular friends or other guardians, are expected to board at the Mansion House, in the family of Mr. Holt, one of the principal teachers, where they are to enjoy as far as practicable, the advantages of a home.

The price of board, room, lights, washing, evening instruction and family care, for each pupil, is $7 50 per week, payable every four weeks in advance.

Students are expected to furnish their own rooms; but if any prefer it, the Institution will provide the furniture, charging an entrance fee of $10 00. It is particularly requested, also, that articles of clothing be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Price of board is not remitted in case of absence, except for the reasons specified for remitting tuition.

TIME.—The Academic year commences on the 3d Wednesday in December, and the second, on the 3d Wednesday in June.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

No applicant for admission will be received without giving evidence of entire freedom from bad habits, or a reliable purpose to keep clear of such habits in future. No applicant shall be admitted to any degree in either of the courses, without having passed a satisfactory examination in all the previous studies.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Studies of the Introductory Course......	$5 00	per month
" " Common English Course....	6 00	"
With the addition of either of Modern Languages	9 00	"
Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences......	10 00	"
Preparatory to College....................	9 00	"
Drawing................................	3 00	"

Conditions of Payment.

Payment for Tuition is *in all cases required in advance*, and it is not remitted on account of absence, unless the student is discharged, or his absence is occasioned by some providential necessity.

If payment is made in advance for a whole session, the Treasurer's receipt will be good to the holder for tuition during any five months of the same year.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, the 20th of July.

The College.

The College will be open for a Freshman Class at the commencement of the Collegiate year, in July, 1860, at which time such means of instruction will have been provided as the very best accommodation of the Class shall demand.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, July 20, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper
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CASH PAID FOR
WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
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GENERAL AGENCY.

FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY all kinds of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

House Servants, Stewards, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Lumbermen, Machinists, Cooks, Coachmen, Gardeners, Laundresses, Sawyers, Moulders, Seamstresses, Grooms, Florists, Teamsters, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Boot-makers, Harness-makers, Book-keepers, Teachers, Engineers, Porters, Miners, Laborers, Gas Fitters, Clerks, Salesmen, Bakers, Confectioners, Shipsmiths, Locksmiths, Coppersmiths, Gunsmiths, Metal Turners, Wood Turners, Boiler Makers, Finishers, Coopers, Painters, Sail Makers, Marble Cutters, Masons, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Millers, Brewers, Jewelers, Engravers, Tailors, Brick Makers, Hostlers, Butchers, Dairymen, Etc., etc., etc.

Chinese Cooks and Laborers supplied.

Also, in connection with the above, a
House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency
Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.
BILLS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED,
GOODS BOUGHT ON COMMISSION, &c.
☞ *Country orders, promptly attended to.*
N. E. Corner Kearny and Clay Streets,
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AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. ARTHUR..................W. N. ARTHUR.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS,

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,
OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:
The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6½ to 7 feet swath.
Burril's, Manny's, Heleit's, Atkins', and all the various styles.
PITT'S THRASHERS,
HALL'S THRASHERS,
ETC.....ETC.....ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
my5-3m] between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1859;
Year Book of Facts (London,) for 1859;
Alexander Hamilton's Republic of the U. States;
Wilson's Conquest of Mexico;
Franklin and his Friends, by the author of Noctes [illegible];
[illegible]
The Ministry of Life, by the author of Ministering Children;
The Power of Prayer, by Prime;
Spurgeon's Gems;
[illegible] Commentaries on the New Testament;
Both Sides—Protestant and Roman Catholic;
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wayland on Salvation by Christ;
[illegible]
The Higher Christian Life, by Boardman;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of the United States;
Beauties of Ruskin;
Carlyle's Frederick the Great;
Napier's Electro-Metallurgy;
Plattner and Muspratt on the Blowpipe;
Bourne on the Steam Engine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

From the American Sunday School Union; American Tract Society; Methodist Book Room; Carter's, and other publishers. Sunday School and Church Music Books; Hymn and Melody; Hymn Books; and a general assortment of stationery and School Books, Wholesale and Retail.

[illegible]

N. B.—Our Store, which has been raised, has been brought to the level of the street.

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE.

ONE OF [illegible] Also, several fonts of new and [illegible] at the original cost.

San Francisco, June 23, 1859. TOWNE & BACON.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
122 WASHINGTON STREET,
San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactory, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Stands,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, ass'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

122 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. mi12 6m

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 Montgomery Street,
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SIGHT EXCHANGE
—ON—
BANK OF COMMERCE,
BOSTON.
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS
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AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
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Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given, for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

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THE BEST
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CHEAPEST PLACE
TO BUY
GOOD CLOTHING
OF ALL KINDS, IS OF
NICHOLS & RAMAGE,
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BOSTON
Clothing Store,
NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most
Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,
Manufactured principally by
SCHAFFER & BEECKE, of New York.
TOGETHER WITH
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Of every description: and they sell at
Much Less Prices,
Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is
"*ONE PRICE.*"
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NOISY CARRIER'S.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire......	25 cts..	50
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire......	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle..	25	50
" David's Red Ink "	12½	25
" Arnold's " "	12½	25
" " Writing Fluid, qts......	75	100
" " " pints......	37½	50
" " Copying Ink, qts......	100	150
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen......	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped......	25	50
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large......	50	75
" " small......	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes......	25	100
80 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet......	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name.	75	150
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle......	25	37½

Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.

☞ *All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to affect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES:
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.
ml2 3m CHARLES F. KIMBALL.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES,
AT REDUCED RATES.

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy, in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the people in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the Fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Machine [illegible] A STITCH [illegible] A RIVET; SIMPLE, NOT EASILY PUT OUT OF ORDER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. [illegible] machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars.

[illegible] C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Office, Montgomery Street, cor. [illegible]

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE STORE,
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
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D. C. [illegible]
DEALER IN
FRESH & SALT FISH,
[illegible]
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [jan13

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Story of a Coat.

About six years ago there was living on a third story, in the city of New York, a widow with one son. It is hardly necessary to say she was poor. She was, however, one of those widows who, like Anna, served God day and night, and she had been permitted to see her son treading in the same path as herself.—Moreover, though they were poor, they were enterprising, and they hoped, with that blessing which maketh rich, not to remain always poor. At the time of which I speak, they were already beginning to thrive somewhat in externals. The son was in a situation where his abilities were beginning to be appreciated, and they hoped for brighter days. It was only by the most rigid economy that they succeeded in maintaining an appearance of respectability, as it is termed, but they did it, and they did it too without incurring a single debt, which would have been contrary to their principles. Perhaps none but the poor know the devices to which the poor are compelled to resort in order to maintain a creditable appearance in the world. The widow and her son had always been contented with the humblest kind of clothing, and often that had been obtained with difficulty. But, as I have said, things were a little brighter; and after due consultation and deliberation, it was determined that for the first time the son should have a new and a good overcoat, such as was worn by other young men. Of course it was bought at the cheapest possible rate, but it *was* bought and worn, and great was the satisfaction of the widow, as she saw the improvement which the new garment made in the appearance of her boy.

Well, time wore on, and the coat gradually wore out, but not until the owner had made considerable advances in life, and was able to purchase another. The third story was exchanged for a pretty house in the country, and that, finally, for a commodious one in the city, where with thankful hearts, and in the enjoyment of great comfort, the widow and her son still lived together. Five years had now passed away, and the coat had been for some time discharged from active service and lain undisturbed in the attic, when it was once more summoned forth into broad daylight.

In the lower part of the same city there lives, at this day, another widow who was left alone in the world by a husband whose death was no loss to her, though it left her penniless and with three children. She too was a woman that feared God, and she too found the God of the widow and the fatherless to be a sure friend. She labored with her hands, and taught her children to do likewise. By one of those apparently trivial circumstances which men call chance, she became acquainted with the widow of whom I have already spoken, and she, touched by the similarity of their trials, interested herself in her welfare and that of her children. It was thus that the overcoat was transferred to another widow's son, and carefully brushed and repaired by the thrifty mother. It protected him from cold and wet for nearly two winters.

At last came the great revival: the poor woman's two sons were both converted, and her heart overflowed with joy. The oldest, who was about eighteen, immediately went to work as a teacher in a mission school, and distinguishing himself by his fidelity and zeal, was appointed one of the visitors of the surrounding district. One Sunday afternoon after he had come in from his round, he sat down by his humble fireside seeming disquieted. His mother quickly noticed it and asked the cause.

"Mother," he said, "I do wish I had a little more money."

"What for, Edward?"

"Why, I have met with a man who is quite willing to come to meeting, if only he had clothes."

"Well, why don't you tell the superintendent?"

"Oh, mother, there is nothing like doing the thing yourself; if I had but money I would soon fix the matter."

He was not to be comforted, and when he retired to rest that night, he was heard sobbing aloud as he poured out his heart in prayer.—The mother's heart was touched, as may be supposed, and she lay awake thinking what could be done. At last an expedient occurred to her, and as soon as they met in the morning, she communicated it to her son. "Edward," said she, "I have been thinking that you might afford to give away that overcoat that Mr. —— gave you, it has done you good service." Edward was delighted with the proposition, and went to work that morning with a light heart. A parcel was made up, consisting of *the* coat, an old vest, and one of Edward's oldest shirts, and the following Sunday morning he started from home very early in order to carry his gifts to his protege. The poor man came to meeting that Sunday and the Sunday after, and then he too was converted.

On Washington's birthday the happy mother took her two younger children by the hand, and came to pay a visit to her friend and benefactress, to whom she longed to communicate the little history. The children had holidays from school and the weather was fine, so she thought it would be a pleasure for them as well as herself, but when she reached the house, a crape was on the bell, and the widow was gone home.—*Independent.*

A GAME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—Blindman's Buff with the Wand is a game well adapted for the parlor. The blind man, with his eyes covered with a bandage, is placed in the middle of the room, and a long wand put into his hands. The rest of the company join theirs, and, forming a circle wheel around him, at the same time singing some lively air, in which they all join. When the song is finished they all stop, and the blind man, extending his wand, directs it by chance to one of the company, who is obliged to take hold of it by the end presented to him. Then the blind man utters three cries, which the other must repeat in the same tone. If the latter does not know how to disguise his voice, he is easily guessed, and takes the blind man's place; otherwise, the circle wheels around him, stops again, and so on as before.—*Merry's Museum.*

THE FABLE OF THE CAT.—A Persian manuscript relates that in the tenth century a very poor widow, in [illegible], named Keis, had a son who embarked for India with his sole property, a cat. He fortunately arrived at a time when the palace was so infested with rats that they invaded the king's food, and persons were employed to drive them away from the royal banquet. Young Keis produced his cat, and the rats were soon driven away or destroyed. Magnificent rewards were bestowed on the young man, who returned to [illegible], and afterward, with his mother and brother, settled in the island in the Persian Gulf called Keis or Keish.—*Merry's Museum.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

THE NEW ALMADEN QUICKSILVER MINE.

The most serious clog to the progress of our prosperity as a State, has ever been the unsettled condition of land titles. So loose was the practice of the Mexican Government in conveying title, and defining the boundaries of grants, to say nothing of the countless fraudulent claims that have been set up to portions of the public domain of California since its acquisition by the United States, that continued litigation has harrassed a large proportion of those who have purchased in good faith under those grants, or who, having held possession under the Mexican Government, now find other grants conflicting with theirs, whether as to ownership in whole or in part. This wretched state of affairs stands directly in the way of the rapid development of our resources, by deterring the cautious from the purchase of lands, and preventing the permanent improvement of those already occupied.

But perhaps the most striking instance of public injury resulting from this chaotic condition of titles, is afforded by the New Almaden case, now pending in the United States Circuit Court. Since the injunction was laid on these valuable mines in October last, our exports of quicksilver show a falling off in the ratio of over one million of dollars per annum. Thus has this branch of industry been crippled, and the productive wealth of the State shorn of an important item of revenue. But our gold mining interests have also directly suffered, by the consequent advance in the price of this metal. So soon as the production of quicksilver ceased, at this, its principal source, the price of the article advanced fifty, and finally one hundred per cent. A very moderate estimate of the quantity of quicksilver used per annum, in this State, in the amalgamation of gold, has heretofore been 2,500 flasks, or say 175,000 lbs. At the price formerly ruling, this gave a value of $87,500. At the present price it is $175,000. But the rapid development of quartz mining no doubt has placed the quantity of quicksilver annually used at home at a figure much higher than that mentioned, and it would be safe, we think, to place the present rate of consumption at 3,000 flasks per annum.

The exports of quicksilver from January 1st to November 1st, 1858, amounted to 23,945 flasks, or an average of 2,394½ flasks per month. During November and December, there were no exports of this metal, and during the first half of the present year they reached but 581 flasks. The export value of the article was pretty uniform up to the date of the stoppage of the New Almaden works, say $37 25 per flask of about 70 lbs. This would give a value to the exports during ten months of 1858, of $891,951, and for the two succeeding months of the year, by the non-export of the article, a loss to our productive industry of $178,390. We have exported during the first six months of this year 581 flasks; whereas, if we adopt the ratio above named, we should have exported 14,367 flasks, value, $535,171. This would give a loss for the eight months the operation of the mines have been suspended, of nearly $700,000, or over $1,000,000 per annum.

We are not aware of the present capacity of the quicksilver mines in the State that are now aiding to supply the current wants, but it cannot be large. The New Almaden mines have a capacity of productiveness perhaps the greatest in the world, and it has heretofore been the policy of those controlling them to restrict the product to the demand for consumption and export. But to place the annual yield at a figure justified by the consumption and export as above designated, we should have the following result:

	LBS.
Exports, 28,734 flasks, at 70 lbs. per flask	2,011,380
Consumption, say 3,000 flasks	210,000
Annual product disposed of	2,221,380

The principal sources of supply, other than those of our own state, are the mines of Spain. Before the discovery of gold in California, and the consequent development of the New Almaden mines, the Almaden mines of Spain were the chief reliance of the world for this metal. According to the *British Encyclopedia*, (late edition,) the annual yield of those mines was in 1848, 40,000 quintals, (4,000,000 lbs.) and of all Spain beside, 8,868 quintals, making the entire yield of the mines of Spain at that period, 4,886,800 lbs. It is stated in Appleton's new *American Encyclopedia*, however, that the present yield of the Almaden mines is but 2,000,000 lbs. per annum. These statements cannot be deemed as decidedly conflicting, since the periods to which they refer are so widely apart; yet the discrepancy presented, it seems to us, can only be reconciled, if we admit both authorities to be entitled to credit, by the hypothesis that the falling off in the yield of the Spanish mines is either attributable to exhaustion, or has to some extent been occasioned by the development of those of California. Within the ten years which have elapsed since the estimate was made on which the statement of the *British Encyclopedia* is based, the gold discoveries of the world have immensely augmented the consumption of quicksilver, giving rise to an increased stimulus to its production, and it seems to us that if the capacity of the Spanish mines remained unimpaired, the annual yield would have increased, rather than retrograded, unless, as we have hinted, Spain has found in California a formidable competitor in the markets of the world.

We have thus contrasted, as nearly as data would permit, the respective capacities of the old and the new Almaden mines, for the purpose of showing the importance of the interests with which litigation seems at present to be trifling. As to the probable termination of this New Almaden suit, parties interested, as well as the public, remain in uncertainty.

There is a point of view, of which this subject is susceptible, and to which we have not alluded above, which is far from being devoid of importance. It is the effect which the high price of quicksilver is likely to exert over the production of silver. Until the mines of California afforded competition with those of Spain, and when a monopoly of the product of the latter existed, the high price of quicksilver was often found to be a serious drawback to the production of the more precious metal. Many of the silver mines of Mexico yield but so small a proportion of silver to the ore containing it, that the cheapness of the amalgamating metal has much to do with the production. At the present price of quicksilver it is doubtful whether such mines could be worked to advantage, or whether we would be able to export much of the article if we had it to spare. Whenever the price greatly exceeds that at which we have been usually exporting, the foreign demand declines, and this may go a great way in explaining why the exports of the present year have been so small, since it is fair to presume that notwithstanding the interruption caused by the injunction on the New Almaden works, no small surplus existed at the time of the suspension, while it cannot be supposed that the product of the mines in Fresno and Monterey counties is so inconsiderable as not to be felt at such a crisis. Indeed it is fair to presume that the present high price depends more upon the uncertainty attending the duration of the present suit, than upon an absolute present scarcity of the article under consideration.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

CAUSES OF MARINE DISASTERS.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "after a third of a century of nautical experience," expresses the opinion that the principal causes of the losses of merchant vessels exist in the neglect or incompetency of those in command of them; by not attending sufficiently to the position of the ship, to heaving the lead, keeping a good look-out, and taking all those necessary precautions which good seamen do take. Wrecks often occur, says the writer, from those in command not knowing how to take or work proper observations for ascertaining the ship's place—or from not being supplied with the requisite instruments. The neglect of the use and study of the barometer has led to the most ruinous disasters, to both property and life. A dependence, too, upon navigating by chronometer and meridian altitudes, to the exclusion of lunar and siderial observations, has been a practice fruitful of evil. In fine the writer thinks that too little attention is given by owners and underwriters to the capacity and qualifications of shipmasters.

The concluding paragraph of this interesting communication we give in the writer's own words:

There is another cause of shipwreck, viz., the insufficiency of the crews in number. The present proportion may be said to be from 100 to 150 (tons,) five; from 150 to 200, seven; from 200 to 300, nine. Now I do not wish to be understood to say that these proportions exist in all ships; but they do exist, or even less, frequently, I know. Whereas the proportion ought not to be less than five to each 100 tons, up to 1,000 tons, after which four for each hundred tons. Of course I speak not dictatorially; but a board of underwriters should have the power to fix these proportions. This is an important point, which seems to require some regulation; for it appears certain, generally speaking, that American ships are sadly undermanned; and the consequences that may arise from that circumstance, and which indeed have arisen, may lead us to very distressing results. It should also be remembered that four sixths of every crew are found simply "landsmen;" and that the whole of the duty falls upon the *two-sixths*; "for the duty must be done," at least while these have the strength; but the very little time allowed them to rest or sleep, and the poor accommodation and worse food with which they are so often supplied, soon render them unable to perform their duty, and shipwrecks follow from the inability of the crew; but *the underwriters must pay*. This overworking of seamen is another cause of shipwreck, as it begets intemperance—because if men are over-wrought and treated like slaves during a voyage, they are the more likely to break the bounds set by their superiors when they arrive at a port, and to run into all kinds of excess. How much better would it be, had our seamen better treatment, better accommodations, better provisions, a table round which they could sit, converse or read, or otherwise amuse themselves, and comfortable beds in which to repose when they go a "watch below." In many of our ships this is the case; but in the majority it is the contrary. This is a serious reflection on those whose duty it is to have it remedied. There is a disgusting [illegible] in compelling human beings to be [illegible] twenty hours of the day, and to dog-holes for the other four, regardless of their health or comfort, which creates much [illegible] all owners are not aware of what an absorbing principle the love of gain is. It has been observed [illegible] is very generally the fact. In many cases the owners do not trouble themselves about the matter. But I consider it a point which requires the interference of the government.

A Day in the Life of a City Pastor.

BY REV. J. T. CRANE, D. D.

Permit me to narrate the events of a single day of my pastoral life, by way of illustrating the varied scenes which come under the eye of those who "labor in the word and doctrine" in our cities and large towns.

I begin at 9 o'clock Sabbath morning, Nov. 28th, 1858. At that hour I wended my way through the first flakes of a snow storm to a house of mourning. A girl of fourteen years had died some days before. I had been summoned to her bedside, but she was already too far gone to reply to what was said to her, perhaps even to hear it, as the disease was of such a nature, as to deaden the sense of hearing. She had been a Sabbath School scholar, however, and we prayed for her, hoping that although she was now beyond the reach of human teaching, the lessons which she had learned at church would prove a "lamp to her feet" as she went down into the valley of death.—At her funeral, parents wept, friends sympathised, and there lay the dead in her coffin, clasping a flower in her cold hand. What a warning to the young to prepare to meet their God.

At half-past ten o'clock I preached to the people of my charge, directing my discourse especially to the youth of our congregation.

At half-past one P. M., I attended another funeral, that of a lady of seventy-three years of age. As I was setting out for the house where the services were held, I was met by a stranger, who besought me to come and pray with a friend of his, who, he said was dying. He became very importunate, and almost reproachful while I represented to him that I could not delay the funeral. I offered to come immediately after the services at the house, but he shook his head sadly, remarking that it might then be too late. I preached the funeral sermon, and as soon as the procession had set out for Greenwood, I went, accompanied by one of the members of my church, to look for the dying man. The walk was a wet and weary one, through the snow and rain. We reached the neighborhood where I was told the dying man was; we inquired, but no one knew anything of him. In fact, the locality named to me lies along the piers and wharves where there are no dwellings. After spending some time in fruitless search, we concluded that there was some mistake, or deception in the matter, and returned home. Going into the Sabbath School, we found a clerical friend, who agreed to preach for us in the evening. Feeling a little more at leisure, by virtue of this arrangement, I set out again, accompanied by our worthy superintendent, determined to find out either the deception or the sick man. This time we were successful. We found him in the little pent-up cabin of a barge, lying at one of the wharves. He had been bleeding most profusely at the lungs. The blood had gushed from his mouth, almost as if he had been shot through the breast. The bleeding was stayed, but he was probably within a hair's breadth of the grave. He lay in his narrow berth, his face of an ashy paleness, his dark eyes lit up with a strange luster, and the whispered replies which came from his white lips low and faint. Here we knelt down, and supplicated God's mercy in his behalf, while three or four boatmen were in the little cabin, and as many more stood on deck in the rain, listening, while the storm every moment drove the vessel heavily against the pier, and the noise of the wind and the dash of the waves, accompanied the sounds of prayer. A few hours afterward the boat returned up the Hudson, and I have never heard a syllable in regard to the dying man since.

In the evening I again worshiped God in his holy temple, and felt that it was indeed the house of God.

At 8 o'clock the next morning, a carriage drove to my door, and a message was delivered, "Mr. H—— is dying, and he has sent for you; he wants you to come without delay." The announcement was indeed a startling one, and I went immediately. Mr. H—— was one of our most prominent business men; yet in the strength of his years. He was enterprising, sagacious, energetic, successful, foremost in every enterprise. He was a director of one of our banks, and a member of the Board of Aldermen. His plans were large, and were pushed with all the energy of a strong, hopeful, self-reliant soul. He had prospered greatly in his business, and the future was bright with hopes of still greater success. He had built him a fine, large dwelling, and had within a few weeks moved into it. Being one of the committee to superintend the erection of a new building for the banking institution, in whose concerns he held an interest, he had gone up the ladders to the top of the building, to examine the work. Here a plank slipped or broke beneath his step, and in an instant, he was dashed to the ground. As his crushed and bleeding form was lifted up in the arms of those present, his first exclamation showed that he was conscious of a fatal injury. His thoughts at once turned away from earth, and took hold of the future. When I reached his bedside, how eagerly he listened to the word of God, the blessed teachings of him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life." In a few hours more he had gone to meet his God, praying humbly, penitently, fervently, and, I trust, not without faith.

As I saw these things all in the space of twenty-four hours, I narrate them as the history of a day, sad, indeed, but true, and full of lessons of wisdom.—*Sunday School Times.*

In peeling onions, put a large needle in the mouth, half in and half out. The needle attracts the oily juice of the bulb, and any number may be peeled without affecting the eyes.—*Prairie Farmer.*

SCHREIBER'S
PULU DEPOT,
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Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.

DRY PULU
IS THE
Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,
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Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use.
—ALSO,—
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
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FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.
N. B.—Bedding of all descriptions on hand and for sale, sale and retail. mar1

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Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
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SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
MADE OF
GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.
mar17-tf JOHN W. TUCKER.

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TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of
PRINTING,
unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters,	*Billheads,*	*Circulars,*
Handbills,	*Stock Books,*	*Billets,*
Programmes,	*Certificate do.*	*Labels,*
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Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

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For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.
The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.
The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.
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Address TOWNE & BACON.

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For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

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At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

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UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for
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of all sizes and styles.
Plates and Screws,
wholesale and retail.
N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
apl18- tf.

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READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.
New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,
Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers i Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.
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MARK YOUR LINEN!
TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK, for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 180 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.
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SAYERS & ROBERTSON,
DEALERS IN
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SAN FRANCISCO.
Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Spices,	Seasonings,
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We will sell at the lowest *Market Prices*, whether *at Wholesale or Retail*, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.
☞ Choice Fresh Butter and Eggs wanted. ☜
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Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.
Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.
Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.
No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.
For information, address the Principal at Folsom.
V. S. V. BLAKESLEE,
Principal.

FRANCIS CLARK,
A. P. CATLIN,
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Connecting with the light draft Steamers for
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RED BLUFFS.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.
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TREMONT HOUSE
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THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to
124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery.
Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

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TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.
STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.
feb3-1y F E WEYGANT.

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Board per Week $6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms ... from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals 50
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The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.
A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
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jy13] [6m

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300 DOZ. CANS FRESH WHORTLEBERRIES;
200 do do Pine Apples;
250 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
200 do cases China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.
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of any other description required;
SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,
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Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with
Screens of any degree of Fineness,
Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.
Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast and at the most reasonable prices.
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San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

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AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
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BEING THE
FIFTH TIME RECEIVED
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R. H. VANCE
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim they are unsurpassed in the world.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.
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Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.
Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.
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ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
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dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH.